CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-4c. New

Orleans cotton, 10 1-2c. New York cotton, 10 15-16c. New York gold, 101 1 4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. . WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer fresh to brisk southerly winds, gradually veering to colder northwesterly, partly cloudy weather, and probably in last section followed

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMT, FRIDAY, March 15, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

by rain areas and occasionally high winds.

Place of Bar. Ther. Wind. bservation. Bar. Ther. Dir. Force. W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

## A ROUSING MEMPHIS RAILWAY MEETING.

There is a strong feeling in the city in favor of a public meeting where, with something of the spirit of the time that built the Charleston, the Little Rock and the Ohio railroads, the people of Memphis may assemble and show by their presence, their earnestness and their enthusiasm that they are in favor of a southern railroad to the Pacific ocean. Having demonstrated that fact, the next thing for which opportunity is wanted i the expression of their feeling and confident assurance that Memphis is the true starting point! The committee appointed the other day at the chamber of commerce are hard at work. They are corresponding with others desiring like ourselves to have Memphis the initial point. They are securing valuable informations, and are forwarding the work of making the advantages and the superiority of Memphis known to congress and to its committees, and to every portion of the Union. The committee will be ready to report in a few days, and the presentation of that report will be the proper occasion to

QUININE VS. MORPHINE.

A Citizen of Jackson, Tennessee, Takes Mistake, but the Stomach-Pump Saves His Life.

Says the West Tennessee Whig, of Jackennessee, of the fourteenth instant: jected, and a small quantity of atropia, a very poisonous alkaloid, introduced hypedermi-cally into the system. The treatment soon began to show beneficial results, and in a few

LIVERPOOL COTTON NEWS.

Extraordinary Deficiency in Cotton-Small Receipts from all Directions-An Important Ad-

We have received Smith Edwards & Co. streeple, Lawrepool monthly ofton circular, reviewing the month of February, which gives the bolishing algorithms of February, which gives the bolishing and the streep of We have received Smith Edwards & Co.'s Liverpool monthly cotton circular, reviewing the month of February, which gives the fol-lowing information: Manchester was dull no advance occurs for two or three months to come, so that the American crop is practically distributed on the present low level of price, we believe that the supply left for our con-sumption will be quite too small. The same phenomenon is seen at Bombay. The ship-ments to the continent are much ahead of last year; those to this country much less, and as the crop is not expected to exceed materially last year, we can't expect any important surplus from that quarter. The Egyptian crop is nearly over, and the supply to this country much below last year, so that there is every prospect of a scarcity of Egyptian cotton, and Brazil is sending hardly anything. It appears, therefore, beyond doubt, that this unnatural and prolonged depression is sowing the seeds of an important advance sooner

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

The Cotton Case of Warren Mitchell, o Louisville, who, Defeated before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court, Asks the Commission to Refund his Loss.

Interesting Details of the Case, wherein Mr. Mitchell's Loyalty Works to his Disadvantage-Senator Harris's Minority Report, Setting Forth Irresistible Logic.

Law, Equity and Justice Severely Tortured for the Purpose of Keeping Southern People Out of Possession of their Property-Senator Harris's Efforts for Tennessee and for Memphis.

pecial Correspondence of the Appeal.] WASHINGTON, March 12 .- A case of unu ual interest to the citizens of the southern States has recently been reported upon by the senate committee on claims. It is that of Warren Mitchell, of Louisville, Kentucky, who, defeated before the court of claims and hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-two cents, the proceeds of seven hundred and thirtyeight bales of cotton, his personal property, seized by General Sherman at Savannah.
Georgia, on his capture of that city, appeared before the committee and prays that the above amount be refunded to him, remaining, as it does, to his credit, as the books of the treasury department show. The story of Mr.

In the pass had not been given to him?
The circumstances under which the application was made and the permit granted show most conclusively that the officer and claimant were both ignorant, the one of his power, the other of him?

How the pass had not been given to him?
The circumstances under which the application was made and the permit granted show most conclusively that the officer and claimant were both ignorant, the officer and claimant were him the pass had not been given to him?

The circumstances under which the application was made and the permit granted show most conclusively that the officer and claimant were both ignorant, the officer and claimant were him the pass had not been given to him?

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The circumstances under which the application was made and the permit granted show most conclusively that the officer and claimant were both ignorant, the officer and claimant were him the pass had not been given to him?

The circumstances under which the application was made and the permit granted show most conclusively that the officer and claimant were both ignorant, the other officer and claimant were both ignorant. have a public meeting full of life and spirit and devotion to the prosperity and future greatness of Memphis. No flash in the pan!

No little soulless affair, but stir, spirit and spirit and devotion to the prosperity and future greatness of Memphis. No flash in the pan! animation. Short speeches with a ring in them, and that ring to be Memphis for the starting point!

south into the Confederate lines early in 1861, and died, as it is believed, fat Atlanta, Georgia, in 1862. In July, 1861, Mitchell procured from General Anderson, the commander of the department of Kentucky, a military rectionary district. The purpose of his go-ing south, as represented to General Anderson, was to collect debts due to the

the year 1864, when, after the capture of Savannah, he returned to his family at Louis-ville. While within the Confederate lines he collected debts in Confederate money, and was engaged principally in trading in the courtery and investing his correspond of the country and investing his said and the net proceeds of the said "On last Saturday Mr. Ed Owens, a worthy and industrious citizen of the sale, came near losing his life by taking, through mistake, an overlose of morphise of morphise of the sale, though mistake, an overlose of morphise of morphise of morphise of the sale, through mistake, an overlose of morphise of morp take, an overdose of morphine. A few days before he had purchased from Neely & Pybas, Mitchell purchased, and had in store in Sabefore he had purchased from Neely & Pybas, some quinine and morphine. These were put up in separate envelopes and carefully labeled as is the custom with this cautious firm.

The package containing morphine was so upon the surrender of Savannah to him, and marked, and in addition the danger word—poison—in bold, black letters, was written on the envelope. On Friday Mr. Owens had occasion to use both medicines, giving his children quinine, and taking himself an ordinary dose of morphine. In replacing the powders he put them in the wrong envelopes. On the next day, thinking he was taking a dose of quinine, he swallowed at one time about four grains of morphine—enough about four grains of morphine—enough for sixteen doses. In the course of an hour he was discovered by his wife in a comaton a complied, in the rebellion. The pardon was granted upon certain conditions, which were to state. Alarmed at his condition, a doctor was sent for. Drs. Fenner and B. R. The course of all offenees by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion. The pardon was failing to vest title in the petitioner, because to make the property confiscable, it must have been purchased the course of all offenees by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion. The pardon was failing to vest in limit such that the course of an interest of the course of an interest or implied, in the rebellion. The pardon was failing to vest in the scould enforce in a court. This contract failing to vest title in the petitioner, because to make the property confiscable, it must have been purchased. Harris were called in. They saw in a mo- the proceeds of this cotton. The court was ment that Owens had taken an overdose of morphine. His breathing was slow, pupils contracted, and there were other symptoms which spoke plainer than human language to the physicians that no time was to be lost. Mrs. Owens brought the envelopes. The one marked poison contained a small quantity of quinine; the other was empty. This revealed the whole matter. The stomach-pump was set to work, a quantity of strong coffee integration. The court was equally divided in opinion as to his right to suffer the same to be used or employed, in adding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection. So far from any such intent appearing in this case, it clearly appears that he purchased the court of claims, held that Mitchell was domiciled in a loyal State when he bought the cotton in question; that the laws of war applied to all intercourse between the habitance of the sum to use or employ the same, or to suffer the same to be used or employed, in adding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employ the same, or to suffer the same to be used or employed, in adding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employeth insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employed, in adding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employeth insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employeth insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employeth insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employeth insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employeth insurrection. So far from any such intent to use or employeth. according to the law of nations, all contracts of the inhabitants of the loyal States with the

> At the first session of the forty-fourth congress Mitchell presented his claim to congress, and the committee on claims, after consideration, reported back to the senate its disallowance. At the second session of the same congress, however, and upon a rehear- designed to aid the insurrectionary governing a report was made by the committee recommending the payment of the sum to his credit in the treasury—one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-two cents. To this the

States was illegal and void, and consequent-ly he acquired no title to it."

"The decision of the supreme court that "The decision of the supreme court that the purchase of the cotton in question by "Mitchell, an inhabitant of a loyal State, "from the inhabitants of the disloyal States, was illegal and void, and that he acquired no title to such cotton, settles the question that Mitchell has no legal glaims whatever against the government. The testimony that Mitchell has no legal glaims whatever against the government. The testimony that the present that many title to this cotton or the proceeds of its sale. Hence, if the government holds it, it is simply because there is no power to compel its surrender to the rightful owner. The petitioner's contract of purchase being void, leaves the title in the persons of whom he bought the cotton. They, having been fully paid for it by the petitioner, do not complain or seek to defeat his title, and in justice and morality no one else has a right to do so. The minorto the government, but being permitted to pass into the Confederate lines by order of a general of the United States army, that that he rendered aid and sympathy to the Confederate government. There are no equitable groupstances in the case upon the confiderate government.

seems to me that this does not "consist." And so it is proven by

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS, who, in a minority report, sets forth the facts and reaches just conclusions, as follows:
"After his said cotton was seized by officers of the government, under the advice of Hon. James Speed, then the attorney-general of the United States, and an old and valued friend of petitioner, he applied for, and on the third of July, 1865, received from the President of the United States a full pardon for all offenses committed by him, by reason of any participation on his part in the insurrection. He then instituted suit in the court of claims to recover the proceeds of the him because of his residence in a loyal State, and the technical enemy relation existing between him and his vendors, who were citizens of Confederate States, his case was dismissed and he appealed to the supreme court. That court found that he had purchased the cotton, that it was captured by the officers of the government, and that the proceeds of its sale were in the treasury, but decided that he acquired no title by his purchase, because his domicil was in Louisville, in a loyal State, while that of his venders is the instructionary States and stances was void. (See 21 Wallace, p. 350.) In arriving at this conclusion, the court held that the permit given to the claimant by General Anderson conferred no rights upon him; but your committee are constrained to think, without questioning the law as laid down by the court, that no advantage ought to be retained by the government which re-sulted from the void and illegal act of its own officer. Admitting to the fullest extent the unauthorized and illegal character of the pass the supreme court in an action to recover one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-two cents, former's mission, is it not plain that Mr. Mitchell would not have gone to the south at all if the pass had not been given to him?

Mitchell, as I find it in the majority report of the committee, shows that he is, and was, a resident of the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

"At and prior to the commencement of the lost, as he thought, by the civil war then rebellion he was engaged in business in said | commenced. The law of nations, which was rebellion he was engaged in business in said city and was a partner in two firms doing business there, namely, Armstrong & Co. and Mitchell & Armstrong; the first-named firm consisting of Charles Q. Armstrong, Warren Mitchell, and Isaac Russell, the last-named firm being composed of Charles Q. Armstrong and Warren Mitchell. The firm of Mitchell & Armstrong dissolged on the first of November, 1861. The firm of Armstrong & Co. continued until Armstrong's death, in 1862. At the commencement of the refielling there pass, permitting him to go through the United States military lines into the insurcontinuous district. The purpose of his gothat when the private property of a citizen or subject is recaptured from an enemy by the firms above mentioned, of which he was a member. Under the pass thus obtained he went into the insurrectionary States in July, 1861, and remained withing the military lines spring from the reciprocal duties of allegiance foress or cruisers of that nation to which such of the Confederacy until the latter part of and protection which constitute the most imand twenty-two cents, paid into the treasury. The ground, and the only ground, upon which he lost his case in the court of claims and the supreme court is, that his purchase and payment failed to vest the legal title in him, because the laws of nations

"with intent to use or employ the same, or to suffer the same to be used or employed, in the rulings of the supreme court, recover the proceeds now in the treasury, but for the statute of limitations. If petitioner had been inhabitants of the insurgent States were megal and void; the purchase of the cotton in question by Mitchell, an inhabitant of a loyal State, from the inhabitants of the disloyal instead or a loyal state, his contract of purchase would have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have recovered in his suit, without regard to have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have been legal, valid, vested title in him, and he would have been legal. le loyalty of either the vendor or vendee, occause, in that case, the technical enemy relation would not have existed. Contracts

mainder of the season. From all we can learn the shipments to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are the shipments to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are three months to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are three months to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are three months to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are three months to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are three months to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are three months to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the season are three months to the continent will be unprecedently large for some time, and if the case, a majority of the committee a few sanction of equity, justice or moral right. days ago reported adversely in the following For it is not pretended by any one that the government has any title to this cotton or the

equitable circumstances in the case upon which the claim should be allowed."

It will be seen from this that Mitchell is stated by Governor Harris in this minority

tablished. That right has been established, if in no other way, certainly by the decision of the supreme court, conclusive as that is that if his disloyalty is proven and it is shown that if his disloyalty is proven and it is shown that he was not a loyal, but a disloyal citizen, trading in a disloyal State, the money ought to be paid him. The majority of the senate claims committee reject him and his claim because of disloyalty, and therefore should yield to the decision of the court and award him his money. If anything that has ever been done or said by congress or the courts can better show or exemplify than this the tortures to which law, equity and justice have been subjected to keep alleged rebels out of been subjected to keep alleged rebels out of their property, I have not met with it. The courts make the fact of loyalty a bar to Mitchell getting what is his court of the comment of the

sales of his cotton from the government, but that tribunal being equally divided in opinion upon the question as to whether his contract of purchase vested the title to the cotton in a local State. Governor Harris can prevail upon congress to pass the bill for his relief which he has introduced. The equities are his, and no mere technicality should prevent a verdict by con-gress in his favor. CLAIMS

for the State and for Memphis have been re-cently revived by Governor Harris, with every prospect of their being poid. That for the former is for thirty thousand dollars for ville, in a loyal State, while that of his ven-dors was in the insurrectionary States, and that a contract made under such circum-tenses of the penitentiary, and for keeping and maintaining military prisoners. This has already been passed upon by the quartermaster's department, and would have been audited by the second auditor if there had been any money in the treasury to pay it.
The claim for Memphis is for nine thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents, for the use of the navyyard for barracks for the year 1871 and prior years. The governor hopes to have payment for both provided for in the appropriation bill. The amounts involved are not large, but, in these days of bankruptcies, failures and want, such trifles are not to be despised, even by great States and growing corpora-tions. That they have been brought to light and pressed upon the attention of congress proves that Senator Harris is as mindful of the claims of his constituents in small as in

HOT SPRINGS

On Fire Again-Four More Buildings Consumed-Loss about Fifteen Thousand Dollars-List of the Sufferers.

A Decided Opposition to the Action of Congress Extending the Time of the Hot Springs Commission.

Special to the Appeal.]

ings on the east side of Valley street, adjoin- rate as regular issues of registered matter. ing the recent great fire on South street. The loss will probably be ten or fifteen thousand portance, on the conclusion of peace, to save to the subjects of the belligerent power their rights of property which were suspended during the heat of battle? We know, too, ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

> place this morning: "This forenoon the alarm of 'fire!' was again sounded, and in a very short time smoke was discovered in the south end of the valley. The fire broke out in the building formerly occupied by P. J. Dugan as a variety theater. Dugan's losses on the building, stock of liquors and household furniture amount to about \$600. The second stories of four large frame buildings were destroyed. Edward M'Connell, on building and household goods, will lose \$500. The upper part of the Allen building is The upper part of the Allen building is a total wreck; loss, \$1500. Lewis premises. \$500 by moving and loss of goods; A. R. Cartwright, dealer in general merchandise, ion certificate bill, agreed on by the banking \$500 by moving and loss of goods; A. R. Cartwright, dealer in general merchandise, had a very large stock and will lose about \$2000 by water and damage in moving; Mrs.
>
> The following is the text of the silver-bull-ion certificate bill, agreed on by the banking and currency committee to-day:
>
> Be it enacted, etc., That coin certificates of the \$2000 by water and damage in moving; Mrs. Shelton, on furniture, household goods, etc., will lose \$600; Colonel E. W. Rector and C. their offices into the Allen building, will lose a considerable portion of their libraries, and several other parties doing business in the same square lost from fifty dollars to one of silver bullion deposited thereat, and the

ANXIETY CONCERNING CONGRESSIONAL LEG-ISLATION ON THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVA-Hor Springs, March 15.—There is a general anxiety here that congress should legislate properly to extend the torn legislated promptly to extend the term of the Hot Springs commission, which otherwise will expire on the first of April. It will require a year to sell the property, on account of the conflicting claims of the settlers on the government reservation, and untlers on the government reservation, and until that is accomplished nothing can be done toward rebuilding the burned district or securing sanitary or other improvements that are essential for the benefit of invalids resorting to these healing waters. If congress will to these healing waters. If congress will but settle the land titles, the revenue from the water rents will fully refund the Federal after said bars are stamped as provided in the water rents will fully refund the Federal expenditure here, and local taxation and private enterprise will do the rest. There are thousands of health-seekers here now and the seekers here

is completed would be a public calamity. A Double Murderer Hanged. CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Joseph La-Paige, alias Joseph Parish, was executed in the State prison to-day for the murder of Jo-sie A. Langmaid, aged seventeen, at Pem-

Base-Ballies. COLUMBUS, O., March 15 .- The followingsve entered for the championship of the International base-ball association. The entries closed to-day: Tecumseh, of London, Ontario; Buffalo, Rochester, Star, of Syracuse; Utica, Harnell, of Harnellsville; Crickets, of Binghampton; Lowell, Manchester, New Bedford, and Springfield, of Springfield.

Four Men Buried in the Ruins of a Falling Icehouse. St. Louis, March 15.—A portion of Fred. Graudiner's icehouse, on Bremen avenue, fell to-day, burying in the ruins four men who were engaged in packing. Joseph Flarrey and Casper Castroff were taken out with their legs broken and suffering from danger-ous internal injuries. Joseph Meyers and Herman Guedon were seriously but not criti-

Cabinet Session, with Nothing of More than Ordinary Importance under Consideration—Classification of Mail Matter-The Silver Bullion Certificate Bill.

keeper Polk, but Say that he is Guilty of No Intentional

Wrong.

Washington, March 15.—The cabinet ession to-day was devoted principally to rou-ine business, and nothing of more than orlinary importance was under consideration.

Governor Hampton telegraphs that he has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of Redmond, a noted illicit whisky

CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL MATTER.

coads of the house have nearly completed a bill for the classification of mail matter, and the rates of postage thereon. Mail matter is divided into four classes; first, written matter; second, printed newspapers and periodical matter of two kinds, privileged and ordinary; third, other printed matter; fourth, merchandise. The rate now existing will probably not be changed, but the classification is simplified. The bill will prohibit carrying second-class mail matter outside the mails, and authorizes the postmaster general to use return postal cards, and combined letter-sheet and envelope. The committee is divided as to whether any distinction should be made on rates on second-class matter, and the probability is that the law will remain as it is, making the rates two and three cents per Hor Springs, March 15.—Another fire is, making the rates two and three cents per may not be unnecessarily delayed, if pound. Sample copies of newspaper, etc., are to be admitted to the mails at the same

The house committee on reform in the civil lations and a loose management of his office Associated Press Dispatch.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 15.—A special to the Evening Star, from Hot Springs, gives the following particulars of another fire at that determine upon the election of another dooralarm of 'fire!' was again sounded, and in a keeper. It was shown before the committee doorkeeper intentionally did wrong in the

Sec. 2. That for bullion deposited at the mints of San Francisco and Carson the coin certificates provided for in this act shall be redeemed on demand at the office of the assistant-treasurer at San Francisco, and for thousands of health-seekers here now, and the number doubles annually. The expiration of the commission's term before its work for all dues to the United States.

formed. He also requests instructions.

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State. Speaker Randall immediately telegraphed

the secretary requesting him to show all proper respect to the memory of the deceased, take charge of the remains and forward them to New Orleans, and the house of representatives would cover all the necessary expenses.
The death of Mr. Leonard came suddenly on the members of the house, and caused general sorrow. He had been absent from Washington only about three weeks. THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON.

ORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE IN-TERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE. The secretary of state has addressed the

The Announcement of the Sudden Death of Congressman Edwards, of Louisiana, Causes a Short Session of the House-The Deficiency Bill-Other Matters.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS. The following honorary commissioners to the Paris exposition were commissioned by the President to-day: G. W. Childs and W. W. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Safford, of Tennessee; James H. Smart, of Indiana; Edwin Cowles, of Ohio; B. E. Gallup, of Illi-nois, and S. T. Morrill. GOVERNROR HAMPTON AFTER THE MOON-

The committee on postomees and post-

DOORKEEPER POLK'S CASE.

denomination of ten dollars, and multiples will lose \$600; Colonel E. W. Rector and C.
T. Lowther, who had since the late fire moved the mode herein provided, be exchanged by hundred and fifty dollars each."

A public meeting was to be held at Hot Springs to-day to remonstrate against the passage of the senate bill extending the time of the commissioners and authorizing the superintendent to lease the water to the Hot Springs mountain water company.

or silver bullion deposited thereat, and the bullion so received in exchange for said coin certificates shall at all times be held and kept on hand for redemption of said coin certificates in silver. The silver thus deposited thereat, and the bullion so received in exchange for said coin certificates shall at all times be held and kept on hand for redemption of said coin certificates shall be computed in said exchange at its coining value, at the rate of four hundred and Springs mountain water company. the dollar, less usual and lawful mint charges and charges for transportation from the several assay offices to the mint for coinage, and

Sec. 3. That the coin certificates to be issued under this act shall be redeemed on presentation either in silver bars or silver

Russia having no reason to conceal anything. This seems intended to reassure England The deficiency bill recently reported appropriates \$75,000 for constructing, repairing enlarging and renting vaults and safes for the use of the treasurer and assistant-treasurers of the United States; for repair and preservation of public buildings under control of the treasury department, \$25,000;

ing the seeds of an important advance sooner or later, provided some settlement of political difficulties is arrived at. While the acute phase of diplomatic discussion is in progress our market will be ruled by it rather than by commercial reasons, but as soon as the public mind is set free to look calmly at the statistical situation, we cannot but expect a decided change in favor of cotton to occur.

"equitable circumstances in the case upon the claim should be allowed." Stocken and suffering from danger to for the dearet the settlement of politications thus clearly and forcibly stated by Governor Harris in this minority stated by Governor Harris in this minority stated by Governor Harris in this minority out their object is very tedious.

The conclusions thus clearly and forcibly stated by Governor Harris in this minority report are, it seems to me, irresistible. The money for which Mitchell's cotton was sold in the treasury to his credit; it is there in the case and suffering from danger to followed."

The conclusions thus clearly and forcibly stated by Governor Harris in this minority report are, it seems to me, irresistible. The money for which Mitchell's cotton was sold in the treasury to his credit; it is there in it is in the treasury to his credit; it is there in the case as well will meet the requirements for plunder.

The conclusions thus clearly and forcibly stated by Governor Harris in this minority report are, it seems to me, irresistible. The money for which Mitchell's cotton was sold in the work of an uniform carrying out their object is very tedious.

A Vienna correspondent is informed that money for which Mitchell's cotton was sold in the treasury at Clinadon.

A Vienna correspondent is in the work of circumstances in the case and suffering from danger.

The conclusions thus clearly and forcibly stated by Governor Harris in this minority is trust of the work of circumstances in the case and clinadon or suffering from danger.

The conclusions thus excent the work of circumstances in the claim s

deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. Total sum recommended by the bill,

llowing letter to our ministers abroad: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1878. SIR-I inclose herewith a copy of the ac of congress authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar and restoring its legal-tender. You are required to bring this enactment to the notice of the government to which you are accredited, and, in accordance with the pro-

accredited, and, in accordance with the provisions contained in the second section thereof, to invite said government, in the name of the government of the United States, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, and at such a time, within six months, as may be mutually time, within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so united, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. As the President, in his annual message to congress, distinctly expressed his opinion in favor of maintaining silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and keep-ing up to as full a measure as possible the volume of the two precious metals as our in-

passed by very great majorities of both houses, the policy of this country in support bi-metallic money may be considered de-ded. The position of this coun-y, commercially, from its relation to the western and eastern nations of other hemispheres, gives a paramount in-terest in the proper adjustment of the two precious metals in their common service of furnishing the intrinsic and universal money

of foreign trade; and besides, as the princi-pal producer of silver, this country has a just disposition to promote one of the important uses of that precious metal as a constituent part of the money of the world. You will therefore, promptly attract the attention of the government to which you are accredited to the great interest which this government feels in the measure now proposed for conforming the coinage and proportions of the two precious metals in the systems of the countries invited to participate therein, to the common advantage of the commerce of the world. You will ob serve that an early adhesion of at least thre

of the European nations to this project of a conference is of the first importance. This being secured, it will be in the power of the necessary, you may use the telegraph for this purpose. I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. M. EVARTS.

A SHORT SESSION OF THE HOUSE. House.-Mr. Robbins, from the committee on ways and means, reported a substitute for the bill to promote the deposit of savings in the treasury and the refunding of the na-tional debt, which was referred to committee

of the whole. The bill provides that for the purpose efunding the outstanding six per cent. bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, any person may deposit, at any postal money-order office, lawful money of the United States, in sums not less than one dollar, and shall be entitled to receive therefor a postal money-order on the treasury, and that when such money orders shall be presented to the treasury at Washington they shall be entered to the credit of the depositor, and when such deposits amount to fitty dollars they shall, at the option of the depositor, be converted into four per cent. bonds.
On motion of Mr. Springer, to-morrow'

ession was set apart for private business. The contested election case of Dean rs. Field from the third district of Massachusetts vas then considered. After some discussion, the speaker said that the chair believed it to be his duty, although a painful one, to lay a communica-tion before the house. He then handed the derk and had read a telegram received by the secretary of state announcing the death at Havana, of yellow-fever, of Hon. J. E.

eonard, of Louisiana. Mr. Ellis—I am sure the announcement ust made will carry sincere regret to every heart that beats here, and to those who knew Judge Leonard well, who had opportunities to meet him socially, this announcement will carry very great sadness. It is not my purpose now to enter into any detailed account of his life or public services, nor to eulogize those shining virtues which bound him to those who knew him well, but at another and more fitting occasion, it will be my duty to pay a proper tribute to my late colleague I therefore move that in respect to the mem-ory of the late Judge Leonard, the house do now adjourn. The motion prevailed and the house ad

IN BRIEF.

President Baez, of San Domingo, has fled with his family to Porto Rico. The liberals of Leeds, in England, declare hey will support Gladstone at the next elec-

Roumania is pressing Russia for pay for postal, telegraph and railway service, and other damages by the war. There are new rumors of trouble with Siting-Bull. He is making efforts to embroil the Canadians with the mounted police. Bishop Seymour's election to the diocese of Springfield, Illinois, has been confirmed by a majority of the Episcopal dioceses of

the country. The sentence of M'Evoy, who was to have been hung at Aiken, South Carolina, yester-day, has been commuted by Governor Hampton to the twenty-ninth instant. Serious apprehensions are felt at St. Pe-

tersburg that grave complications will arise, caused by the jealousy Austria and England manifests over Russia's success. The storms of last week extended over the upper Missouri valley, lasting three days, and the snow on the stage road to Fort Bu-ford being from one to fifteen feet deep. Henry Grazier and his wife were burned to Barrel .. death in their house, which was also destroyed, near Fort Madison, Iowa, yesterday. Quarter-Barrel.

purpose of robbing. The London Times thinks that the virtual command of Constantinople by the Russians gave them no inseparable advantage, and England may view their movements with omparative indifference. A dispatch from St. Stefano states that the

The fire was caused by incendiaries for the

for home as soon as the treaty is ratified. It is uncertain whether this refers to the ratification by the czar or the congress. The commander-in-chief of the Greek army has notified the minister of war at Athens that the Torks have a second to the distribution of the Greek army always ready, always good, and never falls to make GOOD LIGHT CAKES on only five minutes that the Turks have committed unparalleled cruelties on the christians in Epirus. Large ages at 50 cents, and 12-pound packages, at \$1, and numbers of destitute fugitives have entered

John W. Griffin, a young man and agent for a Philadelphia book-house, committed suicide by shooting himself, in Leavenworth, yesterday. He was elected to the Kansas | OLIVER, FINNIE & CO legislature at the age of twenty-one. No cause known for the suicide. A Vienna correspondent says Russia has notified the powers that the trenty will be sent to them immediately after ratification,

that there is no secret understanding. Advices from Cape Town, February 25th, say that there has been no serious fighting since last reports. The insurgent Kaffirs have broken into small parties which are now en-deavoring to force their way through the pa-trols and reach the settlements for plunder.

few points are apt to cause any serious debate. Austria opposes Russia's assuming the protection of the entire Greek church. The Pesther Lloyd states that England and Austria have agreed to demand the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia to Greece f Russia persists in an extension of Bulgaria

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S, for April, is a very interesting publication. It contains a vast amount of sistorical and literary reading, besides poetry and matters of general public interest. To the East by Way of the West, by the late Bishop E. M. Marvin, D.D., St. Louis; Bryan, Brand & Co., publishers; 606 pages, illustrated; price, two dollars. The narrative opens with the bishop's start from San Francisco to visit the Methodist missions in the Or ent, and closes with his arrival in London. Between these limits there lie long, but never stale narratives, sharp, crisp notes on men and things, here and there a flash of poetic fervor or an outburst of religious devo-tion, and over all and through all is the spirit of the man, with his loving, devoted heart. SAYLER'S AMERICAN FORM BOOK, by J. R. Sayler, counselor at-law; price, two dollars; sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price published by Robert Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio The object of this work is to provide a comprehensive, clear and reliable form book for professional and business men in the several States of the Union. Forms for all the more important classes of transactions, and especially such as require to be performed with le trinsic money, and as the act of congress, to which your attention is now called, was passed by very great majorities of both respective States relating to the same seem to

> Early Opening of Water-Courses. New York, March 15.—The Bulletin says he superintendent of public works expects to have the canals open by the tenth of April, which is earlier than for any season for the past twenty-one years.

The Author of Four Murders Hanged for Killing a Negro. ATLANTA, GA., March 15 .- Gus Johns the murderer of the negro ferryman, Alfred, was hanged at Rome to-day. A tremendous crowd was present. Johnson confessed to having committed four murders.

Sudden Death. HARTFORD, March 15.—Major Jas. Good win, president of the Connecticut Mutual life insurance company, died suddenly this evening in a horse-car.

DIED.

WIDRIG-At Sing Sing, N. Y., March 5th, FRAN CES J., wife of George J. Widrig, of Memphis, Tenn. and daughter of the late Thomas F. Jenkins. Cyrene Commandery, No. 4, K. T. THE officers and members of Cyrene
Commandery No. 4, K. T., are hereby
ordered to assemble this (SATURDAY) evening, at the Exposition Building, promptly
at 71½ o'clock, in fatigue dress, for drill.
By order of the Eminent Commander.
G. V. BAMBAUT, Captain-General.

THE Board of Directors of the Binff City Build-log and Loan Association will hold their monthly meeting Monday, March 18th, at 7½ p.m., at 41 Madtson street. (New series issued; money to loan; stock for sale;) 6 per cent. Interest allowed on advance payments; withdrawals on one month's no-tice. G. H. JUDAH, President. S. STURM, Secretary.

IRISH-AMERICAN

Building and Loan Association. THE regular monthly meeting for loans will be held at the office of the Association, Fourth National Bank, cn Tuesday, March 19tb, at 7:30 p.m.

At the same time and place, a meeting of the stock-holders will be held to vote on certain proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws. JOHN GUNN, President. W. J. McDermott, Secretary. ESTABLISHED 1824. The Oldest Military Clothing House in the Country. Complete Outfits, Uniforms, Hats, Caps, Swords, and everything ples, prices and full inforcompanies, hands mation with cuts, colleges and sent on application. Correspondence with LEADING MILITARY CLOTHIERS.

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL Mineral Water

HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT. Dr. Hunter McGuire, Richmond (Surgeon to late Stonewall Jackson). "Healthful and deto late Stonewall Jackson). "Healthful and de lightful to drink. Valuable in Dyspepsia and

Gout."

Prof. J. A. Wanklyn, St. George Hosp.,
London. "Highly effervescent, wholesome,
and absolutely pure; superior to all others,"

Dr. R. Ogden Boremus. "Absolutely pure
and wholesome; superior to all for daily use;
free from all the objections urged against Croton
and artificially-aerated waters."

Dr. Peter Hood, President of the Herts,
Medical Society, etc. "Superior to Vichy
and Vals."

Peter Squire, F.L.S. Chamist to the and Vals."

Peter Squire. F.L.S., Chemist to the Queen. 10th Edition of Companion to the British Pharmacopoia. "Exhibitaring: Good for Sickness, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite."

MacNamara, F.B.C.S., C.I.S., Surgeon

to Westminster Hosp., London. Wholesome and Refreshing than Soda or S Water." Water."
Herman Weber, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physiciau to the German Mosp., London "Of great value in lithic acid diathesis, in co tarrh of the bladder, and of the respiratory of gans; agreeable and useful."

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41 and 43 Warren St. New York,
Sole Agents for United States and Canadas,
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DEALERS, GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS,
ET Every genuine bottle bears the Yellow late!

STILL LOWER

**Best Self-Rising Flour** 

Quarter-Barrel. 24-pound packages. 12-pound packages. 6-pound packages. A special discount made to merchants buying in lots.

The very best NEW YORK STATE FLOUR IS USED in making the Russian guards have been ordered to embark for home as soon as the treaty is ratified. It Self-Rising Buckwheat

which is far superior to the plain buckwheat, being sold by all Retail Grocers. Try a package.

But alwars get that put up in packages with printed directions on each package.

Insolvent Notice. State of Tennessee, Shelby county—Office County
Court Clerk, Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1878—
To A. Weber, Adm'r of J. L. Garrison, deceased.

H AVING suggested the insolvency of the estate
of J. L. Garrison, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice, by advertisement in some newspaper published within the said State, and also at
the courthouse door of Shelby county, for all persons having claims against said estate, to appear
and file the same, with the Clerk of the County
Court, authenticated in the manner prescribed by
law, on or before the 16th day of September, 1878;
and any claim not filed on or before said day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate is
made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity,
Witness my hand, at office, this 15th day of March,
1878.

By John J. Shea, Deputy Clerk.
By John J. Shea, Deputy Clerk.
I hereby give the above notice to all parties having
claims against the estate of said J L. Garrison,
dec'd. This March 15, 1878.

A. WEBER,
mh17 sat Adm'r estate J. L. Garrison, dec'd.

## SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies. IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Yet all snuffs are insoluble compounds of woody libre; all time-tures, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insuffiction, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE! Gentlemen. — About twelve years ago, while traveling with Father Remp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N.J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing as note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throatso sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh stinack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruclating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of Sanfond's Hadical Curre for Catarable, very reluctantly, I confers, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations is his throat, to realize how much relief to btsincd from the first application of Sanfond's Radical Curre. Under its invented, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarth, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,

Welve years.

Respectfully yours.
GEO. W. HOLBROOK.
P. S. — I purchased the Radical Cure of GEO. H.
ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's improved inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, \$1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEERS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Bostom, Mass.

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An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with

a highly Medicated Plaster containing the

choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy. These Plasters have now been before the public for two years, and, notwithstanding the immense number of remedies in the form of liniments, lotions, paincurers, and ordinary plasters, they have steadily increased in sale and met with universal approval, as evidenced by over one thousand unsolicited testimonials in our possession. Many remarkable cases have been certified to by well-known citizens in all parts of the United States, copies of which will be sent free of charge to any one desiring them. Improvements, in many ways, have been made, as suggested by exof charge to any one desiring them. Improvements, in many ways, have been made, as suggested by experience and use, until it is believed that they are now perfect in every respect, and the best plaster in the world of medicine. All we sak from every sufferer in the land is a single trial. The price is 25 cents, although the cost is double that of any other plaster. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietors to make the best plaster in the world for the least money, any similar remedy can be bought, numbers of unscruptious dealers will be found ready to misrepresent them for settish motives and endeavor to substitute others. Do not allow yourself to be imposed upon. Ask for

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER And insist upon having what you are willing to pay for.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEERS &
POYTER, Propristors, Boston, Mass.

CHECKS. STAMPED CHECKS

ALL THE BANKS,

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UNDERTAKERS, \$20 Main, opp. Peabedy Hotel. every description.

The Orders by telegraph psomptly filled, and asses shipped C. O. D.

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C. O. D. Special attention and to embalming.

SEEDSMEN.

GRASS SEEDS Onion Sets. Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees and Evergreens, Farm Implements, Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY. OTTO SCHWILL & CO SEEDSMEN.

> 223 Main, under Worsham House TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—At the request of the holders, and by virtue of a trust deed executed to me by John Johnson, on the 27th day of August, 1875, to secure the payment of a certain note named therein, and which said deed is of record in the Hegister's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, book 108, page 201, and to which reference is hereby made, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the courthouse door, on Saturday, 16th day of March, 1878, within legal hours, the property mentioned in said trust deed and dein front of the courthouse door, on Saturday, 16th day of March, 1878, within legal hours, the property mentioned in said trust deed, and described as follows: Beginning on the south line of Court street extended twenty-five feet east of the northeast corner of the lot on which the foundry, formerly belonging to Johnson, Risk & Co., stands; thence east with the south line of Court street seventy-two [72] feet; thence south at right angles to Court street one hundred and forty-eight and one-half [1481½] feet; thence west and parallel with Court street seventy-two [72] feet to the line of Mrs. Maloney's lot, and thence north one hundred and forty-eight and one-half [1481½] feet to the beginning, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging. And also lots 4 and 5, in Armour subdivision, of a part of the Whitby tract, as per plan of survey recorded in book 55, part 2, page 584, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennesse, which said lots four and five [4 and 5] are located and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the west side of Lauderdale street (as opened from New Madison street to Court street extended) north of the intersection of the south side of Madison street with the west side or line of Lauderdale street fifty [50] feet to a stake; thence westwardly and with the west line of Lauderdale street fifty [50] feet to a stake; thence southwestwardly with the line of old Lauderdale street fifty foll feet to a stake; thence southwestwardly with the line of old Lauderdale street fifty foll feet to a stake; thence southwestwardly with the line of old Lauderdale street fifty foll feet to a stake; thence southwestwardly with the line of old Lauderdale street fifty fell feet to the beginning, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. The title to the above described property is believed to be good, but I convey only as trustee. The right redemption is expressly waived in said trust deed.

Memphis, February 13, 187